

SENATOR HARRY REID, MAJORITY LEADER DEFENDING THE SECOND AMENDMENT



Since being elected to the House of Representatives in 1982, Harry Reid has fought to bring Nevada values to Washington, DC. One of his key issues has been making sure that the 2nd Amendment – and our right to bear arms – is firmly protected. As part of that effort, he has been a driving force behind the creation of the world-class Clark County Shooting Park, has voted consistently to uphold the rights of gun owners, and has fought to restore and protect Nevada's river, lakes, and public lands so that Nevadans will always have a place to hunt and fish. As evidence of his work on these issues, NRA Vice President, Wayne LaPierre, recently celebrated Senator Reid as "a true champion of the Second Amendment."

Senator Reid Championed the Development and Funding of the Clark County Shooting Park. Back in 2002, Senator Reid sponsored and passed the legislation that granted 2,900 acres of land in Clark County for the development of the Clark County Shooting Park – the finest shooting facility in the United States. Since then, he has helped deliver over \$60 million in federal funding for the construction of the facility. The Park opened in December 2009 and gives Nevadans a safe place to shoot, while also providing a site capable of hosting national and international shooting events. [UC, HR 2937, 11/20/02; UC, HR 449, 10/2/98; Subsequent SNPLMA Grants in 2004, 2005, 2006]

Senator Reid Stands with Nevada's Gun Owners in Opposition to the Assault Weapons Ban. Senator Reid was one of only a few Democrats to oppose the original ban in 1994 and helped defeat its reauthorization in 2004 by again voting no. [Senate Vote 24, S.Amdt. 2637 to S. 1805, 3/2/04; Senate Vote 30, S. 1805, 3/2/04]

Senator Reid Helped Lead the Fight to Protect Gun Companies from Junk Lawsuits. Senator Reid voted for and used his leadership position to build support for the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act. This law prevents frivolous lawsuits designed to injure gun companies and drive up the cost of guns and ammunition. The passage of this important law has helped keep thousands of important jobs here in the United States. [Senate Vote 534, S.397, 10/20/05]

HIGHLIGHTS OF SENATOR REID'S SECOND AMENDMENT RECORD

- ★ Senator Reid Championed the Development and Funding of the Clark County Shooting Park
- ★ Senator Reid Stands with Nevada's Gun Owners in Opposition to the Assault Weapons Ban
- ★ Senator Reid Helped Lead the Fight to Protect Gun Companies from Junk Lawsuits
- ★ Senator Reid Championed Legislation to Restore the Traditional Role of Nevada's Hunters in Managing Wildlife Resources
- ★ Senator Reid Has Fought to Protect Key Wildlife Habitat, and to Keep These Lands Open to Sportsmen

Senator Reid Championed Legislation to Restore the Traditional Role of Nevada's Hunters in Managing Wildlife Resources. Senator Reid crafted and passed the Reaffirmation of State Regulation of Resident and Nonresident Hunting and Fishing Act of 2005 to restore the traditional role of Nevada's hunters in managing Nevada's wildlife resources. This legislation allows Nevadans to properly manage hunting and fishing opportunities around the state in addition to promoting healthy wildlife populations.

Senator Reid Has Fought to Protect Key Wildlife Habitat, and to Keep These Lands Open to Sportsmen.

Throughout his career, Senator Reid has worked to make sure that key wildlife habitat and other wild areas in Nevada are protected and will remain open to hunting and fishing for generations to come. Over the past twenty years, Senator Reid crafted and supported numerous pieces of legislation specifically benefitting public lands management in Nevada. Just last year, he ushered through passage of the Omnibus Public Land Act of 2009, which expanded open space for our communities, improved forest management in the Sierra foothills, and provided key economic development opportunities for our urban centers. [Voice Vote, S. 974, 9/20/89; Voice Vote, H.R. 4559, 10/19/90; UC, H.R. 5200, 10/17/02; UC, H.R. 4593, 10/10/04; Senate Vote 279, H.R. 6111, 12/9/06; Senate Vote 106, H.R. 146, 3/19/09]